THE VOLUNTEER FORCES.

ENLISTMENTS INTO THE PEDERAL SERVICE TO BE BEGUN TO-DAY.

The Pirst Are to He Made in New York and Fennsylvania-Cause of the Selay in Re-cruiting the Velunteer Army-Many States Have Asked to Have Their Quotas Increased

WASHINGTON, April 28.-In all probability the first recruits in the proposed volunteer army of 125,000 men will be enlisted into the service of the United States to morrow. The preparations for the enlistment of men have not been con ducted without friction or delay, but when it is considered that the raising of a great army has always been a stupendous task for the Governent undertaking it, even when the patriotism of the people inspired a ready response to the pall to arms, it is regarded as not remarkable that nearly a week has elapsed between the President's proclamation and the first mustering in of soldiers. It is the expectation of the army administration that the first enlistments will be made in New York and Pennsylvania. Information has been received by the Adjutant-General of the army that the militiamen in those States are ready to place their names on the muster rolls as volunteers and that the recruiting officers appointed for each of the Commonwealths are ready for duty on Friday. It is a source of gratification to Secretary Alger and to all the officials of the War Department that the first enlistments are to be made in States where the controversies arising from the proposition to employ members of militia organizations have been most active and that the response to the call of the President is thus shown to be hearty and prompt. Secretary Alger decided to-day that the entire National Guard of Pennsylvania should be allowed to enlist, preserving their organizations se far as is consistent with the requirements of the Hull

The delay in carrying out the plans for reeruiting the army has been occasioned by mistakes of the army administration and by the eagerness of State authorities to have the quotas allotted to them increased. The latter circumstance has been a prolific cause of delay and embarrassment to the army administra-tion in Washington, although the patriotism which prompted the requests of the State of-ficials is a source of gratification to the President and the War Department. Perhaps one-half of all the States and Territories have asked permission to send more troops than are called for by their quotas, and many others have requested changes in the classes of troops required of them under the official apportionment. The ost hopeless misunderstanding of the status of State militia organizations caused great embarrassment to the Government and is likely to cost the United States a large sum of money. The misunderstanding has by no means been confined to the officials of State Governments and officers in charge of State troops, but has pervaded some of the bureaus of the War Department to a surprising degree. The proposition has been laid down distinctly enough that the State militiamen are to be employed as volunteers, purely and simply, but neither the State authorities, in many cases, nor the officials of the War Department in several instances have proceeded with a clear understanding of the statute and all that it implies. The letter to the Governors, signed by the Secretary of War and sent out from the effice of the Adjutant-General, provides that the troops shall be "mustered in," preference being given to State troops. Nothing was said about "enlisting" men into the service of the United States, as it should have stated specifisally. According to correct military terms State militiamen are "mustered into" the service of the United States when required for service such as they can be called on constitutionally to render. In the present instance they cannot be used as State troops constitu. tionally, and the army administration recog-nizes this. They are, therefore, not to be 'mustered in," but are to be "enlisted." The War Department and the Governors have failed generally to grasp the fact that the militiamen being acceptable under the circumstances only as volunteers, are not to be regarded at any stage of the present proceedings as militiam en

Information from every State is of the general purport that the Governors "are ordering the militia to the rendezvous." The best legal opinion in the War Department is that the State troops who intend to enlist in the volunteer army should not be ordered by the State authorities at all. It has always been the accepted usage for State authorities to consider a Guardsman's connection with the State organization dissolved at the time he chose to enter the millitary service of the national Government in the army or the volunteers. It is held in the ent circumstances that militiamen are not to be considered as militiamen at any stage of the eedings, except that they will be accepted individually as preferable recruits, from the fact that they have been trained in State military organizations. It is maintained that the militiamen should individually proceed to the designated recruiting offices in their respective States, paying their own expenses until such time as they shall have been accepted for service the enlisting officers. This is the manner of procedure in calisting men for the regular army, and the methods to be pursued in the present case are precisely the same, except that preference is given to men who are members of militia regiments, and that the enlist ments are for two years instead of three, "unless sooner discharged."

The army administration has not proceeded on this strictly legal ground, and the result has been much confusion in many quarters. The Government has agreed to pay the transportation expenses of "State troops" prior to their acceptance as individual recruits by the recruiting officers of the regular army. An estimate of the expense thus involved has been made by an official in the War Department. It will amount to not less than \$20 per man, or \$2,500,000. This expense should not have been incurred by any Federal or State authority, in the opinion of those who take the strictly legal and regular view or the enlistment of the proposed army, The Government has nothing to do with the manner or the means of the recruits' arrival at the recruiting stations.

Another fact appeared to-day which indicates the misapprehension existing in regard to the nditions attending the enlistment of an army of volunteers to be made up mostly of State militiamen. An order was prepared in the office of the Adjutant General yesterday, directing the appointment of boards for the examination, under Government auspices, of the surgeons and assistant surgeons appointed by the Governors for the volunteer army. By the terms of the Army Volunteer law the Governers are allowed to appoint independently all regimental officers. The order prepared yesterday contemplated their examination by the Federal authorities, subject to acceptance or rejection upon such examination. Legal counprevailed to-day and the order was not issued. Fortunately the policy of the Administration, which looks to the postpenement of extensive military operations Cubs, makes it unnecessary that the recruiting of the volunteer army be hastened and the delays occasioned by misunderstandings and mistakes are not serious. The volunteers may not be called on to go to Cuba at all. The army administration has a strong hope of being able to accomplish the pacification of Cuba by means of the regular army, and that all the regulars, even, may not be employed in active cam paigning in the island. Whether this hope will e realized depends mainly on what policy Spain pursues, and how great resistance the enemy makes in the present hostilities.

The War Department has refused generally which have asked to provide a larger number of nen. The Administration has not discouraged the many volunteer organizations which have offered their services, but few of them have yet been accepted.

Melvin Grigsby of South Dakota will probably get permission to raise one of the three regiments of volunteer cavalry provided for by the Volunteer Army law. Mr. Grigsby was a cavalryman for four years during the late war. order that The regiment will be mustered from troops in filled up.

Colorado and Nebraska, so well as South 100,000

The War Department has under advisement roposition to change the State rendezvous fer volunteers in Connecticut from Niantie te Bridgeport. The rendezvous in Missouri has een changed from St. Louis to Jefferson Barracks, in Minnesota from La Crosse to the military reservation at Fort Snelling, and in the Indian Territory from Venita to Wagner,

A WAR FOR CONSCIENCE'S SAKE. President Schurman of Cornell on the Ethics

ITHACA, N. Y., April 28 .- President Schurnan of Cornell University delivered a lecture to-day to the students and others on Ethics of War," He began by saying that primarily war was a means of self-defence among barbarians and a medium through which they took revenge for real or fancied wrongs. Then it was resorted to by nations to advance their power and distinction and to acquire territory, Finally, war was resorted to by certain nations for conscience's sake, to uphold personal convictions. Every war in which the United States have engaged, with the possible exception of the Mexican war, had been of this character. Of such a character was and should be the present war with Spain, which was justifiable, first, because it was in the interests of humanity, and, second, because the continuance of the rebellion in Cuba was injurious to the United States. During the lecture President Schurman read the following letter received by him from Private Secretary Porter in reply to the patriotic reselutions sent by the university to President

McKinley:

Mr Dean Sin: The President has received your communication of the 22d inst., embodying copies of the resolution recently adopted by the students and faculty of Cornell University, and is very much gratified by the cordial expression of sympathy and support therein contained. May I not request you to be good anough to express to them the President's sincere thanks for this evidence of their good will. Permit me also to assure you that your personal sentiments of confluence and esteem are deeply appreciated by the President.

In concluding his lecture President Schurman In concluding his lecture President Schurman

"Now, when the country most needs unity questions, but the nation should as a body sur

there should be no dissenting because of party port the Administration and the war it has unfertaken. The conflict will not, I fear, be as brief as is believed by many, for it will consist mainly of naval engagements, and our navy is not so large that it can immediately and completely overpower that of Spain. Every citizen should give to his country now just as much aid as it needs from him.

"With reference to Cornellians enlisting, I would say, first consult your own hearts and the wishes of your parents, and should you then be mpelied to enter your country's service, it may be best for you to do so."

TORE DOWN OLD GLORY. An Alleged American Citizen Insults the National Ensign.

Thomas Leahy of 350 West Thirty-first street ought an American flag yesterday and draped it between the two first floor windows on the outside of the house. The flag was 4x8 feet and cost \$7.

About 7 o'clock last night a passer-by saw the flag and began to tear it down. He was seen by several persons, who told him to stop. Instead he put the flag under his coat and ran away. A crowd had collected by this time, and all hands started in pursuit with cries of "Spaniard!" and "Traitor!" Several threw stones at the man as he fled through Thirty-first street. He was rapidly being overhauled when Policeman Powers stopped him at the corner of Seventh Lvenue.

Several attempts were made to wrest the prisoner from his captor. Powers, with considerable difficulty, got him to the West Thirtyseventh street station, where he described him self as James Dunn, 40 years old, of 445 West Twenty-sixth street. When he said he was an American citizen Sergeant Burns said he ought to have his hair torn off for tearing down his country's flag. He refused to say why he did it. Before he was led to a cell the Sergeant took the torn flag and draped it over the deak in front of

"That's what we do with it here," he said. COAST LINES NOT SCARED.

They'll Keep on Carrying Freight and Pay the The coasting steamship lines which come into competition with the railroads in the carrying of freight are making decided efforts to prevent business leaving them because of the war. They have heretofore included the cost of ordinary marine insurance in the freight rate, and they are now including the marine war insurance risk without cost to shippers. The lines that are doing this include the Clyde line to Charleston and Jacksonville, the Old Dominion line to Norfolk and Portsmouth, the Cromwell line to New Orleans, the Southern Pacific's Morgan line to Galveston and New Orleans, and the Ocean Steamship Company's line to Savannah. The steamship companies have made a time war-insurance arrangement with the marine underwriters, covering voyages within the time fixed. They have also distributed the insurance among the various marine insurance companies so that, in case there is a loss, no one insurance company will have to stand the entire amount,

OUR PACIFIC COMMERCE.

Vessel Men Uneasy Over the Possibility of Spanish Depredations.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 28.-Reports from Washington that the Spaniards were negotiating in South America for vessels to be used as auxiliary cruisers to prey upon Pacific coast commerce are causing considerable uneasiness among vessel owners, millmen, and merchants and miners. The lumber fleet engaged in the foreign trade numbers 115 vessels, over seventy of which sail under the American flag and are liable to capture. This lumber trade includes South America, Australia, Hawaii, Japan China, and South Africa. Twelve large steam ers are now on the way around Cane Horn to engage in the Alaska trade. Thirty or forty vessels are already engaged in that trade. Ther are also thirty American vessels in the grain carrying trade that would fall an easy prey to the enemy. Fifteen vessels carrying the American flag are now loading lumber for fereign ports. Twenty vessels engaged in this trade are now bound in.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Persons Who Were Captured on the Merchan

Ships to Be Held at Key West. KEY WEST, April 28.-United States District attorney Stripling received a telegram to-day from the Department of Justice instructing him to hold all the crews and passengers on the prize ships and allow no communication with the The crew and passengers on the Panama captured day before yesterday by the Mangrove will be held as prisoners of war. The reason for this is that she had two guns on board, and be cause twenty-four of the twenty-nine passengers were Spaniards en route to Havana, presumably to serve in the army. Their passage was paid by the Spanish Consul at New York. One of the prisoners is a French citizen and three are women.

On Full Time Making Flags.

RIVER POINT, R. I., April 28,-The big print works of the Clyde Company are being rushed on full time turning out American flags and bunting. The works recently went on short time owing to the general dulness in trade. But the sudden access of patriotism has beemed the flag market and caused a dearth in the country's Stars and Stripes and business at the works took a boom. There has been some talk of an attempt to corner the small flag market,

The Baird Regiment Searly Pull.

The regiment which Col. Andrew D. Baird of Williamsburg is organizing, under the name of "Baird's Regiment of Brooklyn Volunteers," has nearly its full quots of men. Col. Baird said last evening that hereafter recruits will be sent to the Forty-seventh Regiment to enlist, in order that the gape in that regiment may be

RECRUITS HERE!

HALF A MILLION MORE PROM TRE

The Entloyal Voluntoer Recerve, Which Was Started in This City, Has 800,000 Mea on Its Bolle-Many Confederates Among Them -Alos, Two Spaniards and a Chinaman

The inclement weather yesterday had the effect of cutting down the daily average of volunteers at the various recruiting stations in this city. About 1,000 men were curolled in the different volunteer regiments which are forming and while this seems a good number at this late stage of the movement, it is only about 50 per cent. of the average up to date. Some of the recruiting stations, particularly those located in tents, shut up for part of the day, the wind and weather forming a combination hard to with-stand. Those that remained open all day were rather relieved by the let-up in the rush, for many more men have been enrolled than can possibly be mustered into the Government's service, even if two or three fresh calls for volun-

teers are issued from Washington.

There is a likelihood of a number of the backers of volunteer regiments calling a halt tomorrow. Almost all of those organizations that went out for regiments are now recruiting brigades, but they have no desire to go into the business of getting up a division, or an army. Each projector of a regiment er a brigade has taken many more men than can be used, and is trusting to the medical men to bring the number down to the required point. William Astor Chanler was the first organizer of a volunteer regiment to shut up shop. When he closed he had 300 more men than he needed in order to make his organization conform to the provisions of the Hull bill. The extra men are fast being veeded out by the police surgeons, who volun seered to see that Chanler's men were physically

The number of men recruited for regiments n this city is almost 100,000. The National Volunteer Reserve has recruited about 300,000 men throughout the country, and, as that move ment was started in New York, the credit for its success properly belongs in this city. The figures from Washington yesterday showed that in the country about 600,000 men had enrolled themselves for service in volunteer regi-ments, so that to New York belongs the honer of having recruited two-thirds of the total.

The mails at the headquarters of the National Volunteer Reserve yesterday brought in nearly 1,000 filled and enrollment blanks from various parts of the country. The West and South have responded nobly to the call of the reserve. To Michigan belongs the honor of having sent in the largest one day's enrollment outside of this State. Five hundred blanks came in from that State in one day last week, which is the record outside of New York. Syracuse has the best record of any city outside of the metropolis. Two hundred enrollments came from there ene day last week.

Among the enrollment blanks that came in yesterday was one filled out with the name of Brig.-Gen. L. L. Lomax of the War Record Office in Washington. Accompanying the blank was a note from Gen. Lomax, in which he said that he regarded the work of the reserve as one of the most magnificent things he had ever watched develop, and that he was anxious to get his name down on the lists at once, Gen. Lomax explained that he was not after a commission, but was ready to serve in the ranks ar a private. He is a graduate of West Point, and served through the civil war in the Confederate Army.

Gen. Lowar is not the only ex-Confederate officer who has volunteered to serve in the army of the National Volunteer Reserve. A large number of men who fought for the South in the sixtles are on the lists, and the success of the volunteer movement in the South is largely due to their efforts. Among the 10,000 or 15,000 men enrolled in this city by the reserve are many West Point men who will probably get commissions if they are called into actual a Italians, Swedes and Germans, two Spaniards

Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney has offered Gen. Tillinghast the entire street cleaning squad for home defence purposes. Capt. Gibson, Deputy Commissioner, is an ex-army officer, and will command the men if they are

Mr. T. W. Kloman, formerly an electrical engineer in the navy, now with H. B. Coho & Co., manufacturing electricians, is recruiting, under authority from Lafayette Post, an engineering battalion for the Lafayette regiment composed of electrical, civil, and mechanical engineers of assured professional ability. Many prominent engineers have joined the organization, among the number being several men who are familia with all parts of Cuba and Porto Rico. Mr. electrical exhibition to be held in Madison Square Garden next week, where engineers intending to volunteer are invited to call.

M'KEAN WILL PAY THE BACK REST. Civil Justice to Aid Delinquent Tenants Who

Want to Serve Their Country. Adolph Pavel, agent for Sarah Werthelme who owns a tenement at 363 East Seventy-sixth street, applied to Justice McKean of the York ville Municipal Court yesterday for a warrant to dispossess the family of John McGrath, a

enant in the house. McGrath told the Justice that he was in a rears for his rent \$5.50 because he had recently been out of employment. He added that he was member of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and as he wanted to go to the front when the regiment was ordered out he hoped his family would not be put on the streets. If he had a few days' time he thought he could get money from his friends

to pay his landlord. The Justice asked the agent if he was willing to wait for the delinquent tenant to get the money. The agent said he would not wait; he wanted the McGrath family put out.

"I am not going to turn out on the street the family of a man who is going to fight his country's battles," said Justice McKean, "I will ve him until Monday to pay the rent, and if he does not do it I will nay it myself "

The people in court broke out into cheers. The agent for William C. Lester, owner of a enement at 527 East Seventy-second street, applied for a dispossess warrant for the family of John Mattie, who is \$15.50 in arrears for rent. Mattie, who is a member of the Eighti Regiment, handed to the Justice a letter from Col. Chauncey of that regiment asking the Justice to be as lenient as possible with the Guardsman. Justice McKean refused to grant the warrant, and gave Mattle until Monday to get the money to pay his landlord.

SPANISH PLOTS ALLEGED.

Stories of Bridges to Be Blown Up in Georgia, and of Massacres in Havana.

ATLANTA, April 28.-Gov. Atkinson received to-day a letter from Dr. J. L. Long of Good Hope, Ga., warning him that yesterday two Spanish spies passed through that place, and arranged to blow up bridges along the rail route to Key West. Dr. Long added that the Spaniards proposed to employ the same methods for destroy ing United States troops as they were hurried to the various rendezvous. As this letter came in support of a similar rumor from Adel, in another part of the State, the Governor will take

instant precautions.
Señora Virginia Herrara and her two sons. daughter, and four sisters have arrived in Atlanta from Havana. They say that an agree ment has been entered into by the Spanish officers in the Cuban capital by which, rather than have the city fall intact into the hands of the Americans, they will massacre every American sympathizer and raze Havana to the ground. The first symptom of American occupation will be the signal for this action. Thousands of Cubana are leaving Havana from fear of this

Boston's Irish Brigade. Boston, April 28.—The work of raising an Irish brigade is meeting with great success. The Ancient Order of Hibernians has 550 men enlisted. Branch recruiting stations will be opened all over the city by this order. At the present rate, the two regiments will be erganised inside of ten days. ORNERAL AMBRICANS WEEK US.

Somer Bolot-Person Secretics Their Sentimen no to the Present War. Seffer Nicanor Bolet-Perana, Consul-General of the Greater Republic of Central America in this city, who was a prominent member of the Pan-American Congress and Minister of Venesuels in Washington in 1889, said yesterday in reference to the report cabled from London that a number of Coosuls from South American countries had expressed their sympathy for Spain:

"I cannot speak as Consul-General of the greater republic, because I have not as yet repeived any official notice from the united Gov ernments of Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua But as a native born Venezuelan, who for a number of years represented that country in Washington, I am emphaticin saying that Ven exuels and its people are in thorough sympathy with the United States in the present conflict. In the first place, Venezuela owes a debt of gratitude to the United States for having defended its rights against the unjust pretensions of European powers. In the second place, we believe that this country is actuated by the patriotic and disinterested motives that influenced Bolivar, the great liberator of Venezuela. It had been his plan, after he had driven the Spaniards from the South American Continent, to liberate Cuba, but his death prevented our forefathers from accomplishing this noble task. Gen. Narcisi Lopes, a Venesuelan, landed in Cuba with a large force, but he was defeated by the Spaniards, taken prisoner, and shot. This was the first Venezuelan blood offered for the liberation of Cuba. In the ten years' war many Venesuclans, among them hundreds of young men from the best families of that country, joined the forces of the Cubans, and died on the field of battle or were shot after being taken prisoners. "Venezuela has no reason whatever to fear that the United States has gone to war with

trary, believes in this country's good faith as to its whole continental policy. When we asked the United States to act in our behalf at the time of the Guiana boundary dispute with England, it was most earnest in its course, and was successful in obtaining the consent of England to submit the question to arbitration. At that time, as to-day, the fear was expressed by the nations of the Old World that the United States wished to acquire Venezuelan territory, and to obtain thereby unreasonable commercial concessions. We have not forgotten the effects of the President's message on the financial interests of this country or the appropriation of \$100,000 to defray the expenses of the Venezuelan Commission. What did the United States receive in return from us? Nothing; not one inch of territory, not a cent from our treasury, and not one concession from our Government; not even the reciprocity treaty which the United States sought, but which Venezuela never consented to sign. Why, therefore, should Venezuels not sympathize with this country !

Spain in order to annex Cuba, but, on the con-

"We South Americans do not hate Spain, be cause we cannot forget that she is our mother country, but since she disclaimed her maternity and fought against us, we had to adopt a new mother, and this mother is liberty, which unites as loving brothers all the peoples of America. And among these brothers are the Cubans, not struggling for liberty as we did years age. Why should the United States not help Cuba in the same way as France did in the American Revolutionary war, or England when it helped Venexuels in its struggle for independence? In my opinion there is no war at present going on between the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin races, but solely between Cuba and its ally, the United States, on the one side and Spain on the other. We are connected with Spain by many close ties, but we cannot forget that the United States in extending a friendly hand to Cuba is performing an act which gives freedom to on more Spanish-American country in the Western Hemisphere."

TONNAGE AND PASSENGER TAX. Foreign Steamship Lines Object to It, and Pro test to Home Governments.

The local representatives of all the foreign ransatlantic lines running between this port and Europe announced yesterday that they wer opposed to the new war measure increasing the tonnage rates and putting a tax on passenge ickets. Under the old law the tax was six cents a ton on a maximum of six trips on all vessels bound for ports of the Atlantic beyond Newfoundland, the West Indies, that part of the coast of South America bordering the Caribbean Sea, and Hawaii. The proposed law increases the tennage tax to 20 cents on a maximum of twelve trips a year, which is equivalent to \$2.40 year. The new law conten lines for every ticket sold on this side of the At-Kloman will have a recruiting booth at the lantic. All tickets sold for \$30 and less must pay a tax of \$1, and for all tickets sold for more than \$30 the United States collects \$5.

The local agents say that the tax on tickets is unfair. They want a graduated scale adopted. They think that all tickets costing \$45 should pay a tax of \$1 and that all tickets coating more an that should pay a proportionate tax, ranging from \$2.50 to \$5. The Thingvalia line, which runs ships between this city and Scandinavian ports, charges its steerage passengers \$32.50 for passage. If the line paid a tax of \$5 the net rate would be \$27.50. It can afford to reduce its rates to \$30 and pay a dollar, rather than keep up the rates and pay a five-dollar tax. Naturally the line will reduce its rates rather than pay the higher tax. The agents of all the lines have communicated with their home offices and with the Ambassadors of their Governments at Washington suggesting that a compromise may be effected. It is said that the European Governments may retaliate against the United States if the new tonnage and passenger tax is adopted by imposing higher duties on American exports. The sgents think that the new tax, unless it is made reasonable, may drive foreign vessels to Canadian ports.

TESTING A NEW PISTOL

Official Examination of the Manuficher Woods

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 28,-A board com posed of Capts, Rockwell and Whipple and Lieut. Dickson is now testing at the United States Armory the Mannlicher pistol, a new weapon invented by Baron Mannlicher, whose magazine rifie has been adopted for use in the Austrian Army. F. S. Pegram of New York brought the weapon to the attention of Gen. Flagier, Chief of Ordnance, who ordered the tests made here. The pistol is a miniature pattern of the Mann licher rifle, and is said to be the only rapid-fire repeating pistol in which the white smokeless powder can be used. It is believed that the .38 calibre size, weighing 2.09 pounds, and having an initial velocity of 859 feet a second, will preve popular here. The projectile, it is calculated, will penetrate thirty-four sheets of iron each twelve one-hundredths of an inch thick and placed three-eighths of an inch apart.

LADS WHO WANTED TO ENLIST. Military Career of Two Brooklyn Bunaways Cut Short at Middletown,

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 28 .- Louis Finn, aged 15, of 24 Veranda place, Brooklyn, and Samuel Ross, aged 14, of 392 Powell street, East New York, were taken in charge by the authorities here this morning. The boys were trying to enlist in the military here. They said that they tried to enlist in Brooklyn and were rejected.

Y. M. C. A. Secretaries Burn Weyler in Effigy. SPRINGPIELD, Mass., April 28.-The war spirit here is at a high pitch. The young men who are studying at the International Training School to be Secretaries of Young Men's Chris tian Associations have burned Weyler in effigy The people of the hitherto peaceful neighborhood of Manchester Park were aroused because a French resident, Mme. Michaud, carried away by Spanish enthusiasm, was reported to have orn an American flag and stamped on the pieces. A crowd gathered before the house and expressed their displaceure, whereupon Mme. Michaud's husband disclaimed for his wife any The visitors demanded that he hang out the Stars and Stripes, and the police

WAR TALK IN THE HOUSE.

THE SECOND DAY'S DEBATE ON THE REFERUE BILL.

atrictle Speeches by Mr. McClellan of New York and Gen. Henderson of Iown-Both Beclared That Patriotism Should Take the Pince of Partisanship, and That the American Congress Should He United In Vetteg

feel that in a crisis like this we of all parties should stand together in his support. I recognize the necessity of raising revenue, and of raising a thin security of raising revenue, and of raising sufficient in the prosecution of this war. This is not a time to play politics. This is not a time to draw party lines. If my ideas at to how the means of carrying on the war should be raised do not prove to be the ideas of the House, if the views of the minority should be voted down, then I shall feel that it is my duty to refrain frem putting even the small obstacle of one vote in the way of the successful prosecution of this war. I shall feel that it is my duty as a man and as an American to ignore my personal predilections, to ignore my partisanship, and, forgetting that I am a partisan, to remember only that I am a citizen of the United States who loves his country. "Applause."

Gen. Henderson (Rep., Ia.) haid the attention of the House while in earnest tones and roamer be pleaded for harmony and united action. He said: "Now that the dogs of war are istallp, I shall bring my brain and heart and energy to the support of the flag of my country, and for one I shall not be driven into the position of belonging to one side of the Chamber in the American Congress. [Applause.] I have been glad to note that thus far we have stood together in declaring war and in railying the young men of the land to support the key note of the Chief Krecutive. Let us not send them to battle, I implore you, and at the same time cut in two their petty compensation. Let us not burl them into the ranks of battle and the jaws of death, and weaken one instant when we come to furnish the great sinews of war. I care not what your mode of taxation is. In this purely war measure let us be as wise as possible and embarrass the people asilitie as we can, builets, and cash. Ahi goutlemen, let us move u All the Money Novembery to Carry On the War WASHINGTON, April 28 .- Aside from passing the bill proposed by Mr. Hull, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, suspending during the progress of this war the prohibitory and restrictive provisions of law relating to the purchase of supplies and munitions of war by the Quartermaster-General, the House confined itself to-day to the debate of the War Revenue bill. A number of speeches were made, the most notable being those of Gen. Henderson of Iowa and Mr. McClellan of New York. Two hours will be given to general debate to-morrow, and a vote will be taken on the bill and pending amendments at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Payne (Rep., N.Y.), member of the Committee on Ways and Means, was the first speaker. He said that, having engaged in the war, it is wise and patriotic that we provide the Administration with the necessary funds to prosecute it to a successful and speedy issue. The Treasury contains, of available cash, only a small sum, and additional funds are absolutely necessary. Preliminary preparations cost \$25,000. 000 a month, and if we were to have a short and sharp prosecution of the war it is absolutely essential that money to conduct it, even to the extent of \$500,000,000, should be provided, Mr. Payne's estimate of the cost of the war, even at the best, was four or five hundred millions, and that could only be secured in time to be of service by the sale of bonds. The loan was to be made a popular one, affording everybody a chance to take his part in carrying on the war, and to become a stockholder in the national Treasury. They will not have to pay gold for them, either, as the gentle-Texas, and Fitzgeral of Massachusetts, the two latter especially urging the adoption of an income tax,

At 5:35 o'clock the committee rose, and the House took a recess until 8 P. M.

The speeches at the night session, even more so than last night, so far as they were delivered, were generally travesties upon debate. There were so many candidates for a hearing that the allotments of time generally ranged from two to five minutes, in which time the speakers were able to progress only far enough, in a majority of cases, to make a humorous and occasionally a ridiculous conjunction with the Chairman's gavel as it announced the expiration of the period accorded. However, a plenary permission to print in the Record will cure those defects. At 10:30, by unanimous consent, a recess was taken until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, when for two hours general debate on the bill will continue. Mesars Bland and Grosvenor are expected to speak in that time. The speakers to night included Mesars. Norton of Ohio, Howe of New York, Maguire of Colorado, Blayden of Texas, Burton of Ohio, Yost of Virginia, Henry of Texas, Burton of Ohio, Yost of Virginia, Henry of Texas, Backer of Michigan, Pryor of Tennessee, Sutherland of Nebraaka, Simpson of Kansas, Rouled of New York, Linney of North Carolina, Peters of Kansas, Rolling, Cochran of Missouri, Sparkmann of Florida, Southwick of New York, McCormick of Kansas, Botkin of Kansas, Love of Mississippi, Crumpacker of Indiana and Burke of Texas. man from Colorado (Mr. Bell) seems to think would be necessary; for every dollar of the United States is as good as every other dollar. The money secured by the sale of the bonds could not be expended, not a dollar of it, until it had been authorized by Congress.

Gen. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.) occupied an hour in a speech eulogistic of Democratic support of

the war measures. Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.) criticised the statements made yesterday by Messrs. Dingley and Dolliver regarding the condition of the Treasary, asserting that there was a balance on hand, that could be utilized for any public purposes, of \$75,267,547. The differences between the two sides of the House, he said, were honest differences between American citizens, not partisans, as to the best means of obtaining the funds necessary to carry on the war. He regretted the partisan action of the Committee on Ways and Means in the preparation of the pending measure, and warned the Republicans that partisan efforts must cease, if the House is to be expected to stand together in support of this and other measures. He recognized the neces sity of providing additional funds, "but," he said, "let us not go before the country under the false pretence that the Treasury is bankrupt, when there is a working balance of \$75. 000,000 there and \$38,000,000 more to the credit of the Post Office Department and dis-

Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Pa.), a member of the Cor littee on Ways and Means, criticised Mr. Bailey's proposition to supply money in lieu of the ond issue. Summing them up, and taking stock of the result, Mr. Dalzell found that it showed "an income tax that produces nothing; an issue of greenbacks that depreciates the currency, impairs the national credit, and results in a net loss; coinage of the seignionage, coinage of the simagination, coinage of something that has no existence. And so it is proposed that we shall fiddle while Rome burns. I would that it might be found possible in this supreme hour to join hands all around on those while the seignification of the seignification of the supreme hour to join hands all around on those while seignification of the supreme hour to join hands all around on those while seignification of the supreme hour to join hands all around on those while seignification of the time being theories and fancies and experiments in which some have faith, but which lack the proof of practice, we might postpone them till the storm is past, until the haven is reached, until in the blood and sacrifice that must come the old flag shall have been baptized in another and a knightly crusade in the cause of liberty." [Applause.]

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.), also of the committee, read a printed interview which quoted secretary Gage as saying that \$500,000,000 would be sufficient to carry on the war, and that the Treasury contained \$220,000,000 of that now. Therefore, upon that authority, he said, there was no necessity for issuing bonds. He made an extended argument in favor of the income tax.

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.), a member of the comof the result, Mr. Dalzell found that it showed

were passed:

Senate bills for the relief of the estates of George W. Lawrence and of Thomas F. Rowland. They were for compensation in connection with the construction of the double-enders Agawam. Pontocsuo and Muscoota—the first bill appropriating \$17,221 and the other \$52,460.

House joint resolution for the improvement of Humboldt harbor, California.

Senate bill to provide for the opening of lands containing asphalium, glasnite, &c., in Utah, under the mineral land laws.

House bill for survey of the pass leading from the Gulf of Mexico into Horn Island harbor.

Senate bill to be her island harbor.

Senate bill to be stablished in the Patent of Columbia.

Senate bill to establish a classification division in the Patent Office, with fifty-four additional employees, whose annual salaries aggregate \$62,800.

Joint resolution to encourage the holding of the Pan-American Exposition to be held on Cayuga Island, thear Buffalo, N. Y., in 1901, authorising the President to invite the governments of the Western Hemisphere to participate and allowing the admission duty free of goods for exhibition there.

Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.) offered the following

in the mane an extension argument in swor of the form interest which framed the bill, said he was willing to connect the same patriotism to the Democrats that he claimed for himself and political associates, but he could not accept as sound the propositions put forward by the minority in lieu of the bond issue in the bill. They were achieves that had been defeated not only in the House that had been defeated not only in the House upon the Treasury buillon, he said, had srown gray in the House under the leadership of the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Bland). It had passed the House and Sensite, but me the veto of a Democratic of the stempt of the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Bland). It had passed the House and Sensite, but me they veto of a Democratic of an despite the great Democratic order of the stempt of the formal stempt of the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Bland). It had passed the House and Sensite the great Democratic order of the stempt of the formal stempt of the stempt of the formal stempt of the House, as an effort to coin a vacuum. If the bullion now in the same time it was expending a million dollars a day to carry on the war in its incipient stages.

The issue of \$55,000,000 of greenbacks, he same time it was expending a million dollars a day to carry on the war in its incipient stages.

The issue of \$55,000,000 of greenbacks, he which the few simply add to the danger to which the stempt of the

was taken on the advice of the Attorney-General, who holds that under the proclamation by the Fresident of Tuesday last the vessel is improperly held. A certificate permitting her to return to Spain or to any neutral port and givening her immunity from canture by American ing her immunity from capture by Ame war vessels will therefore be furnished her. Gale Stops Marber Mining at Newport, NEWPORT, R. L. April 28 .- The wind blew gale from the northeast to-day, making naviga tion in the bay difficult, and in consequence the Engineer Corps had to stop work on mining the bay. It was so rough outside that the Block Island and the Wickford boats had to stop run-

ning. Red, White and Blue Commencement Cowns. READING, Pa., April 28.—The girls of the grad-uating class of the Reading High School to-day resolved to dress in red, white and blue cos-tumes on commencement day.

The majority of youngen always jump all one wa-in overcoats toward light cred covert cloths.

But we look out for timinority just as carefully.

Medium dark and blk as well as light; rough clos as well as smooth.

So popular is covert cla for boys' overcoats that the arket is glutted with imitations You can't buy one of the real it for

Our kind cost \$8 andtand even boys' abuse.

In the Senate.

small attendance of Senators this morning, and

but few visitors in the galleries. These bills

Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.) offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table tem-porarily:

porarily:

Essolved, That the bonded indebtedness of the United States should not be increased, but that the necessary means to carry on the war against Spain should be raised by increasing the revenues of the Government, including a tax on incomes; by issuing silver certificates against the seigniorage now in the Treasury, and by such additional issues of the United States legal tender notes as may be necessary.

At 1:45 the Senate proceeded to executive

AMENDMENTS TO REVENUE BILL.

one Is to Prevent Brewers from Escaping the

Increased Tax on Beer.

WASHINGTON, April 28.-The war revenue

bill will be amended in a number of particulars

before it passes the House to-morrow if the ac

tion of the Committee on Ways and Means to-

day shall be ratified. It was brought to the at-

tention of the committee that certain large

brewers were putting large stocks of beer in

cold storage warehouses, in close proximity to

customers, which, having left the browery,

would not bear the increased tax of a dollar

barrel. So an amendment will be offered includ-ing "stored" beer within the operation of the

The tax on telephone messages has been made

to apply to all messages upon which a toll is charged, whatever be the distance they are transmitted. As first drawn the tax affected only those messages transmitted thirty miles

r more.
Policies issued by industrial and co-operative
neurance companies will be exempted from the
perations of the bill.

operations of the bill.

A very lively contest was waged in the committee nearly all the afternoon over the propositions reported to tax 5-cent packages of chewing gum 1 cent and mineral waters 1 cent apint. In each case the tax was reduced to a custer of a cent.

FIELD OUTFIT FOR REPORTERS,

Articles They May Take Along to Accompany

WASHINGTON, April 28 .- For the information

of a large number of newspaper correspondents.

o whom passes have been issued to accompany

the army into Cuba, the War Department has

prepared the following semi-official memo-

Clothing on person—One coat, 1 pair trousers, 1 west, 1 hat, 1 fiancel shirt, 1 necktie, 1 undershirt, 1

pair drawers, 1 pair socks, 1 pair shoes, 1 overcoat, 1

pair drawers, i pair socks, 1 pair shoes, i overcost, i pair leggings.

9. Personal equipment (carried on person)—One canteen, 1 haversack, notebook, telegraph blanks, paper, beneils, 1 fountain pen, carbos paper, beneils, 1 fountain pen, carbos paper, mine, amoked glasses, 1 pair field glasses, 1 compass, 1 match safe, 1 watch, 1 pocket knife, i cup.

8. Bedding roll—One piece canvas, 8 by 9 feet; 1 folding ont, 1 folding table, 1 folding table, 3 blankets, 1 rubber blanket, 1 pillow, 1 mosquito bar, 9 bedding straps.

6. Kxtra clothing—One fiannel shirt, 8 undershirts, 8 linen handkerchiefs, 3 linen handkerchiefs, 1 necktie, 1 rubber cost or silcker, 1 pair stocks, 3 slik handkerchiefs, 8 linen handkerchiefs, 1 necktie, 1 rubber cost or silcker, 1 pair stocker, 1 vest, 1 pair shoes, 5. Personal camp equipage (carried in small value)—Two candle lanterns, 1 wash thain, 1 soap box and soan, 4 towells, 1 whick broom, 1 bair brusn, 1 comb, 1 toothbrush, 1 set shaving utensis, vasetine, comb, 1 toothbrush, 1 set shaving utensis, vasetine, comb, plaster, 1 dictionary, 1 English spanish field vocabulary, 1 Wagner's Organization and Tactics.

Spanish Steamer Saturatua to He Released.

partment to-day ordered the release of the Span

ish steamer Saturnina, which has been detained

at Biloxi, Miss., as a prize of war. This action

WASHINGTON, April 28 .- The Treasury De-

Field outfit for a newspaper reporter:

randum:

the Army Into Cube

were passed:

Washington, April 28.-There was a very

When you buy your Samer russet shoes, you'd rath buy the latest shape, wouldn'you! Ready here.

ROGERS, PEET Co. Prince and Broadway. Warren and Broadway. Thirty-second and Broadway.

W.&J. Sloare

To close out a line of

750 Pairs Lace Curtais

of all grades, in lots of ne to five pairs, will offer the for remainder of this week at

LESS THAN ORIGINAL OST.

Broadway & 19168:

MUST NOT SHOUT FOR SHIN. conservative Socialists Warn the Otheagaings

Auti-American Speeches. There is a conflict of opinion among a Socialist leaders regarding the tenor of thepeeches to be made at the eight-hour demon'ation of the Socialist Trades Unions at Unionjuare tomorrow night. The more radical ofe Social-ists say that there is no different between American and Spanish capitalists that the mission of both is to oppress the wkingman, and that the Spanish and America Socialists are one in spirit. The Socialist orgs are publishing articles to the same effect, at ask the Socialist to express their aympa for the Spanish toilers at the shorter worky demonstration.

A large number of Socialists where more conservative say that they will leavthe meeting if any anti-American sentiments a uttered, They are trying to impress upon thithera the danger they will incur of being mobil in case they make speeches reflecting on y class of people in this country or in favor of tispanish. It is thought the police will brik up the meeting if any incendiary remarks agnede.

WASHINGTON, April 28. - Representive Shafroth of Colorado introduced a jost machation authorizing and directing the Sectory of War to employ trained women nums a the general hospitals of the United Statesn time of war to the number of at least one-all'd the nurses employed by the Governmen in such general hospitals. The author sai that the wounded soldiers of the republic wes entitled to the best service that could be had, and no one doubted that female nurses were speior to makes, and the War Department officies ad-mitted, he said, that there was no fease why women should not be employed.

A New Explosive Tested.

MATAWAN, N. J., April 28.-Experiment with new explosive have been going on fomores time at Robbin's brick yard on the larita Bay shore, below Keyport, under direction of Prof-C. Walter Volney. Yesterday a pasy of Gov-ernment officials witnessed a numbr of tests ernment officials witnessed a numbr of tests there. It is said the new explosive poveryors satisfactory to the officials. The investor tituks it will supplant all other powder for ig guns.

Jeff Davis's Grandnephow to Carry the Plage Paris, Ky., April 28,—Isaac Assanterk, grandicphew of Jefferson Davis, has been chosen to carry the Stars and Stripesfor company D of this city in the war with Spin.

ECZEMA WORST KND

Face and Neck One Inflammaion. Not Able to See. Unable b Sleep for Weeks from Severe Pain.

Friends Did Not Recognize We Face So Swollen and Hideous Three Doctors Could Not Relieve.

CURED IN 2 WEEKS BY CUTICULA

I have suffered with a case of Eczemi of I have suffered with a case of Eczemi of the worst kind, my face and neck down to my shoulders were one inflammation, was tot able to see out of my eyes for quite a whis, and was unable to sleep for weeks, on accounts of the severe pain, which nearly drove me ta-sane. My face and neck were swollen and made me look hideous. I hardly recognized myself in a mirror, and my friend weeks. myself in a mirror, and my friends would

myself in a mirror, and my friends would not have known me, only on account of my clothes and carrying myself.

Three doctors, of good practice, at different times were attending me, and not one of them could relieve me of my pain, swelling, and blotches. I gave all up. A friend advised me to try CUTICUBA REMEDIES. I did and there was immediately a great change my shoulders and neck turning to their natural color. I used three bottles of Currons Park color. I used three bottles of CUTICURA RE SOLVENT, four boxes CUTICURA (ointment), three cakes of CUTICURA BOAP, and my frieads and one of the doctors are surprised, and agked "Who cured you?" and I tell them quirkly
"Curticum Remedies." J. V. KAFKA,
March 4, 1897. 33 Schole St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Who cured you?" and I tell them

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

CUTICUEA BREAUDIES have effected the most wonderful cures of torturing, disfiguring, humilisting skin, scalp, and bised humors, with less of test, ever recorded. They afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and commonled cure, when the best physicians, hospitals, and sile shil.

SPEROT CURE TREATMENT FOR TORTVEIKO, DEFIGERING HUMBER, WHEN BRIDE WITH DESIGNATION OF COLUMN BRIDE WITH SERVICE AS CONTROL OF COLUMN BRIDE WAS SHEET OF THE SERVICE AS A SERV

Soid throughout the world. POTTER DUDG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Hoston. aggs- How to Unre Testinsing Unin Discusse," first.

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AL BROOK STRUCK STRUCK